REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,190.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	,,	0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As.	per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,,	,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re.	1 0
Each succeeding lines	,,	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship " ETHIOPIA," 2,032 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leave Madras	May 23
,, Carwar	10	,, Coconada	25
,, Narrakel	14	,, Visagapatam	26
,, Allepye	14	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Tuticorin	16	,, Calingapatam	27
,, Colombo	17	,, Gopalpore	27
,, Galle	18	,, Fort Point	28
,, Negapatam	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on their line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly between Galle and Singapore.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

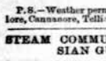
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

May 1875.		June 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	14	Leave BUSSREH	2
,, Kurrachee	18	,, Mahomerah	2
,, Gwader	20	,, Fao	3
,, Tank	22	,, Bushire	4
,, Bunder Abbas	23	,, Bahrein	5
,, Linga	25	,, Linga	7
,, Bushire	27	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Fao	29	,, Muscat	10
Arrive BUSSREH	30	,, Kurrachee	16
		Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., in lieu Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Hennessy, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th May 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, as above on THURSDAY, the 13th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Bunree.		Dewghur.	
Boria.		Malwan.	
Sultanagherry.		Vingorla.	
Jeytapore.		Goa (Panjim) and	
Vizadroog.		Carwar.	

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorry, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 11th May at 4 P.M., from the As. Gate Bunder :—

Bunree.	Vingorla.
Ruttnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 25th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	£22	.....	£15	Including Wine and Provisions	£4
Suez	36	.....	22		8
Port Said	38	.....	24		9
Messina	50	.....	34		14
Naples	50	.....	34		14
Leghorn	50	.....	34		14
Genoa	50	.....	34		14
Marseilles	60	.....	35		14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half-rate.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 8TH MAY POSITIVELY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," R. H. BUTLER, Commander, 3,350 tons, 450 H. P., built expressly for the Indian trade, with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Main decks for 25 first-class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has a good Milch Cow on board.

The "NAVARINO" made the passage out in 27 days, including all stoppages.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Steerage.
To Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
To Suez	350	200	,,
To Malta	400	250	,,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th April, 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	
			May.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3768	600 10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400 17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450 24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250 31st—Suez, &c.
			June.
GWALIOR	N. W. Haselwood	2725	450 4th—Southampton.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2972	450 11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillespi	2723	450 18th—Southampton.
KAISAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450 25th—Suez, &c.
			July.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600 2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 17th May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, (2,785 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain A. S. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheat of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th May 1875.

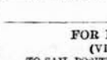
GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

STEAM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ON THE MORNING OF 9TH INSTANT, POSITIVELY.



THE fine new full-powered S. S. KING ARTHUR, Lieutenant Johnstone, R.N., Commander, will leave Bombay as above FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

This vessel has excellent Saloon accommodation on deck for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers, and will carry a Doctor and a Stewardess. For passage, &c., apply to

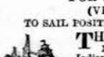
KING, KING & Co.,

4, Church Lane.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 18TH INSTANT.



THE S. S. "TEVIOT," W. C. Nunan, Commander, well known in the Indian and China Trades, will sail as above and is expected to make the passage as usual in 30 days. The "Teviot" has excellent First-class passengers accommodation and is provided with everything calculated to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A DOCTOR and STEWARDESS are carried.

Should a sufficient number of Second-class passengers offer, arrangements will be made to carry them at moderate rates.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

OR

W. NICOL & CO.,

Bombay, 30th April 1875. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Sailing about 25th May).

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,273 Tons, 280 H. P., nominal, will be despatched for Liverpool, about 25th May. The Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and also good accommodation for Second-class Passengers.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.
Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500	.....	Rs. 300
,, Suez	350	.....	200
,, Malta	400	.....	250

The MACEDONIA will be followed by the TRINACRIA ...2,107 Tons, 424 H.P., about 8th June
EUROPA ... 2,377 ,, 424 ,, 23th June
and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 6th May 1875. Agents.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

HOUSE DECORATIONS,

DRAWING-ROOMS, PALACES, CHURCHES, BUNGALOWS, &c.,

decorated in any style or design,

WORKS IN SCULPTURE EXECUTED.

FOR PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND DESIGNS.

Apply to A. RAMPANA,

Care of SOUNDY & CO., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Neat Household Furniture, Glass, and Crockery, Plateware, &c., at Lawrence De Lima Street, opposite Nawab's Tank, Mazagon.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th inst, at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-named place, all the property, of W. H. McCann, Esq., the same comprises, star cut glassware, decanters, claret jug, &c., white and red bordered dinner set, dessert and several tea sets, dish-covers, curry-dishes, cruet, egg frames, salvers, ice pitcher, tea set, tea tray, candlesticks, knives and forks, sets of camp-tables, sideboard, reclining couches, chairs, hanging and table argand lamps, writing table, pier-to-le, carpets, circular, pier, and side tables, teapoys, chiffoniers, drawing-room, and easy chairs, conversation couches, ornaments, pictures, screens, large cot with mattress, wardrobes, presses, Arm-rock chairs, washhand and dressing tables, toilette glasses, dispense and copper cooking utensils, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th May 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th inst, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder :—

A quantity of Mill-sawn Timber of various sizes, in well-assorted lots, suitable for many varieties of work, or in lots to suit the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE GRANT & BELLASIS ROADS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 10th day of May next, sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, the undermention d valuable properties belonging to the Estate of the late Nanabhoy Dossabhoy Mody, Esq., viz. :—

Lot No. 1, at 4 P.M.

All that piece of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty Ground, containing by admeasurement 4,605 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Grant Road in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Foras Rent under No. 4,611, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and bounded on the east by the ground of F. Fernandes, on the west by the road, on the north by the ground of Hurrichund Jadewjee.

Lot No. 2, at 5 P.M.

All that piece of Government ground containing by admeasurement 2 bighas 2 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the Bellasis Road without the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the east by the ground of Mr. Sequera, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the ground of Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, and on the south by the ground of Yenkuttee Nuwooo, which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 213.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plateware, rich Crockery and Glassware, &c., No. 101, Malabar Hill, next to the Residence of J. Melville, Esq.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from the Mortgagee sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plateware, rich Crockery and Glassware, &c., of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

SALE OF A SHARE in the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Share Bazaar, on account and at the risk of Shaw Heerachund Nanjee :—

One share in the Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 10th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

10	Bales Grey Shirtings.		
5	Cases White Grey Prints.		
7	,, ,, Jaconets.		
5	Cases 45 inches 10 yards deep tint Dhoties.		
2	,, ,, 27 ,, white Linen Drills.		
2	,, ,, ,, Brown Ducks.		
2	,, ,, 36 ,, 10 yards Turkey Red Jaconets.		
10	Bales printing papers, 40 lbs.		
3	,, white blotting papers.		
10	Iron cans, each containing 144 lbs. Superior Printing.		
2	Wrought iron Fire proof oak painted safes, 24 inches, single door.		
6	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, double door, 24 inches.		
6	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 27 ,,		
6	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 30 ,,		

600 dozens cut and plain drops.

The property of the late C. R. Orane, Esq. A quantity of wearing apparel, consisting of coats, waistcoats, trowsers, shirts, flannel guernseys, cotton and silk handkerchiefs, socks, towels, &c., leather portmanteaus. Criminal Procedure Code.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th May 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

TO HOMEWARD PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.

A large selection of China and Japanese Cabinets and Curios will be sold at a Special Auction, at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s Auction Rooms, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant at, 2 P.M.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured piece goods, &c.

Miscellaneous Article , consist of few dozen Bottles of Red Ink, Leather Portmenteaus, Despatch Box, Boxes of assorted Games, Sets of Ivory Chessmen and Draughtsmen, Stereoscope Sets of Bells, Cricketing Leg Guards, and Bath Gloves, Enemas, Picture Papers, &c.

Few Dozen Claret and Sauterne in quart.

AT 1 P. M.

A large and Handsome Brindled Kangaroo Hound.

1 Handsome English-built Double-seated Brougham.

1 Pair Handsome Grey Carriage Horses.

A high caste Chesnut Arab, off 4 (Aneeza) sound, quiet, and very handsome, about 14-1½ promising racing points.

A high caste Arab Grey, very quiet, strong fresh 5, about 14-1 make a good second charger.

AUCTION SALE of the remaining valuable Stock in trade, consisting of elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, Spin ended Pier Glasses with gilt Console Tables, plated 6 and 8 Light Argand Lamps, Chandeliers, wall Gerandoles, first-rate iron safes, best plateware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Fancy Goods, Carpets, &c., at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, without reserve, the whole of the Valuable Stock in trade, &c., belonging to Mr. Pompe Par, in selling off on account of lease of the premises being about to expire, the same comprises, rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plateware, handsome paper machie and gilt drawing-room suit, splendid pier glasses in gilt frames, richly carved conversation sofas, drawing-room chairs, pier tables, whatnots, teapoys, handsome gilt ted 6 and 10 light chandeliers and gas lamps, rich Brussels and velvet pile carpets, a first-rate panorama view with box of slides, a massive gilt figure, superior oil paintings in gilt frames, rich table ornaments, fire-proof safes, a slate bagatelle table, dressing and washing tables, clothes and record presses, mahogany bedsteads, iron safes, handsome brass bedsteads, child's iron cots, screens, sets of single and double harness, few dozen pewter saucers and bottoms, cases of chimnies, spare white and gilt tables dessert, soup, and cheese plates, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a Mahogany grand square piano by "C. H. Schroder" a handsome English-built Broughamby "Learmi and Marmer," a strong grey Broughamhorses, plants, &c., at Kumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of N. Randle, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Serviceable Surgical Instruments.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, the property of Government.

62 Cases of serviceable surgical instruments.

The above cases will be on view from Saturday, the 15th instant.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and English Mahogany, French polished and richly open carved Bia Bwood Household Furniture, Sofas, Chairs, Cosy and easy chairs, a fine old class Rosewood grand Square Piano by Schi dmuller & sons, Stuttgart, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a First class Open Carriage, nearly new, a Handsome Mail Phaeton convertible into a waggonette by "Collett & Co.," an English built by "Hill and Sons," a pair of Chesnut Horses, over 15-1 about 5 and 7 years, 2 Grey Mares 14-3½ about 5 and 6 years, a grey pony, extremely fast 6 years, sets of double and single harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's saddles &c. at No. 109, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and Handsome household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c, the property of A Blaschech, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th May 1875.

THE LIVERPOOL SILICATE PAINT COMPANY'S PAINTS AND GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMEL PAINTS, ALL COLORS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

F. HARLEY & Co.,

Agents for India, Calcutta.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

Cadre 2nd Bombay Cavalry and Adjutant Poona Horse.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING BY MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

FOR SALE.—Mr. L. has in hand a Grand Square Piano for sale, by Schiedmayer in perfect good order, loud and sweet tone, good touch and finish and nearly new, on moderate price. Can be seen at Mr. Lopes's, Byculla Terrace, Belasis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mrs. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER LEVER WATCHES ..... Rs. 50

And Silver Keyless Lever Watches ..... ,, 80

A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Branch Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 80 Watch, and as the Rs. 50 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.

Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of

LAMP CLOCKS,

standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The soft light emitted by the Lamp attached to these Clocks, make them an indispensable article in a sick room, while their attracting appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks, make them a graceful ornament in a drawing room.

Price—Standing	.....	Rs. 30-0
,, Ditto with Alarm	.....	,, 40-0
,, Hanging	.....	,, 50, Rs. 65 and Rs. 80.

ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

HAMILTON & CO., JEWELLERS, RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,

CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs.	180, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem ,,	,,	200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	,,	50, 55, 60, 80, 90 to 130
Gem ,, ,,	,,	75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	,,	70, 85, 95, 105, 125, 200
,, with Gems	,,	100, 140, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	,,	18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	,,	30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	,,	25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	,,	60, 80, 90, 100 to 300
Necklets, Flexible Bands	,,	100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

with Gems.....

HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having exposed it to certain dealers to supply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Limited.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS—FRESH SUPPLIES of OILMANSTORES, WINES, &c., have just arrived. Orders promptly attended to.

Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th May 1875.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY, Limited, are now finally CLOSED and transfer can be hereafter effected.

J. K. BYTHELL,
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHAW,
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY,
RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY CAMA,
LIMJEE JAMSETJEE BOLLIBOI,
MORARJEE MOOLJEE,

Bombay, 8th May 1875. Liquidators.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNES.

	Qts.	Cash Prices Per Dozen. Pts.	
TREACHER & Co.'s Finest Creaming, extra Dry	Rs.	42 0	Rs 23 0
TREACHER & Co.'s per Hamper of 24 half pints		24 0	0 0
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	,,	42 0	23 0
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry	,,	42 0	23 0
FINE SPARKLING	,,	30 0	,,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

CLARETS.

	Quarts.	Cash Prices Pints.
BORDEAUX {Excellent Cup or}	Rs.	9 5
PETIT MEDOC {Breakfast Wines}	,,	12 0 7 0
MEDOC, Superior	,,	15 0 9 0
SAINT JULIEN, good Dinner Wine	,,	20 0 ,,
CHATEAU LA ROSE {Superior after}	,,	25 0 14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX {dinner Wines}	,,	30 0 16 0

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs.	30 0 ,,
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	,,	22 0 ,,
BARSAC, light table Wine	,,	18 0 ,,

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs.	28 0 15 0
POMMARD	,,	24 0 13 0
MACON	,,	22 0 12 0
BEAUNE	,,	18 0 10 0
CHABLIS	,,	16 0 ,,

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine	Rs.	36 0 20 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White do.	,,	36 0 20 0

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
Pongens, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Tins and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtés.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtés.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, and every storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals and at Vienna 1873 TWO Grand Medals were awarded to Crosse and Blackwell for the marked superiority of their productions.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION for ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN, or a married COUPLE. Two minutes from the Grant Road Station. Apply Q., *Bombay Gazette*

A BACHELOR can have very comfortable ACCOMMODATION (TWO ROOMS) with a FAMILY in Middle Colaba. Apply to X., *Gazette.*

WANTED, a MINIATURE BROUGHAM and a good strong HORSE. Address L. G. H., H. M.' Mint.

NOTICES.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1	Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1	Machine, Mah

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 7TH MAY, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadier than it opened, the sales, which in the morning only reached 14,000, of which 4,000 a comparatively fair proportion, were Surats. The only alteration in Spot prices was a decline of 1-16d. in Fair Dhollera, which now commands at 5¼d., but according to Reuter arrivals were quite 1-16d. per lb. better all round. No public telegram of this morning's date has come to hand up to the time of writing, but from private advices we learn that the market opened firm. There seems to be nothing of a special character to warrant any recovery in prices, and in all probability the present slight improvement is merely the natural reaction after a comparatively steady decline. In any case, with present liberal supplies in Liverpool, it is pretty safe to infer that only an improved demand for Piece Goods or adverse news respecting next American Crop can induce anything like a material advance.

The American figures now stand as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Six days' receipts	19,000	20,000	37,000
" Exports to U. K.	23,000	45,000	40,000
Total receipts, since 1st Sept.	3,321,000	3,388,000	3,293,000
" Exports to U. K.	1,548,000	1,618,000	1,535,000

Coffee is very dull, Mid.-Plantation Ceylon being quoted 2s. per cwt. lower. Seeds and Oils are unchanged,

Reuter's weekly quotations for metals are unchanged with the exception of an advance of 5s. per ton in Spelter.

The Bank of England return for the week ending yesterday is to some extent disappointing, the payment of gold into the Bank on the previous day having encouraged belief that the return would, if anything, show an improvement, or in any case an increase in Bullion. On the contrary, the Reserve has been reduced by £687,500 and Bullion by £62,500, while discounts are larger by £500,000. Possibly this latter item is due merely to the usual renewals on the 4th of the month, in which event, notwithstanding that the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities has fallen from 39 to 36¼ per cent., there is no reason to fear any advance in the rate of discount irrespective of the fact that months' sight bills being still discountable in the open market at 3½ to 3⅝ per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened at yesterday's closing quotations, but during the day a slightly firmer feeling became apparent—why, it is impossible to say, as only a very limited amount of bills has been offering.—and in some instances an advance of 1-32d. was asked if not established. As regards prospects, no change whatever can be noticed. A more active business in Cotton may partially support rates for a day or two from time to time, but the fact remains that we have barely another month of an active export season, and no matter how things may go in the meantime, the cessation of cotton requirements must induce a decided drop in exchange and the longer it is staved off the more sudden will it be eventually. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	...ls. 9 15/16d.	...per rupee
Do 6 months' sight	...ls. 10⅛d.	
Credits do	ls. 10 11/32d. to 2	"
Documents 3 do	ls. 10⅛d. to 13/32	"

On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions and rates are accordingly nominally unchanged. For GOVERNMENT PAPER a strong enquiry exists at hardening rates, but there are few if any sellers of large amounts. We quote Fours Rs. 102½ ; Fours and a half Rs. 103¾ ; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

The SHARE MARKET has been particularly quiet to-day, transactions having been most limited. Almost no change can be quoted in prices, but where any alteration has been made, it is in favour of buyers.

COTTON is in rather better request to-day owing to the slightly better tone of the Liverpool telegrams, but there is nothing on which to base hopes of much if any higher prices. The receipts yesterday were 6,100 bales.

FREIGHTS by Steamer continue to show a hardening tendency, £1-15 being now asked, and looking to the comparatively small number of steamers now en route a further rise seems by no means unlikely. Sailing ships are quiet at £1-12-6 to £1-15 for wood and £1-16 3 to £1-18-9 for iron vessels.

IN PIECE GOODS there is no change whatever. The demand is most circumscribed both from first and second hands, and quotations are almost quite nominal.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.		Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	94
72,000	1,000	all	½ p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
30,000	500	all	Sp.cl.	Do of Bombay New	725
3,250	1,000	all	6 p.c.	Do of Madras	1,199
30,000	250	all	4 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	500
40,000	281	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	250	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	1	5 p.c.	National Bank of India	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

15c	5,000	2,850	100pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,025
200	200	1,40	90 dc	Albert Co. Kurrachee	690
100	50	all	12p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	650
200	1,000	600	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
15c	2,500	11,000	200p.c.	Apollo Press Co	3,300
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	625
155	500	all	60p.c.	Borsar Company (New)	965
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,325
20c	500	all	40p.c.	Do New	350
1,40	250	all	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	1,400
470	1,000	all	47p.c.	Carwar Company	850
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	130
5c	1,000	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co	3,800
500	50	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co	200
322	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,140
18c	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,700
200	2,500	15	5 p.c.	Fragati Company (New)	20
50c	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	420
115c	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	400
3125	400	55	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	435
1,750	2,000	2,000	300 p.c.	Maragon Land Company	800
6,000	1,400	all	150 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	746

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	1,250	all	100 p.c.	Alexandra pinning	1,325
500	5,500	all	200 p.c.	Allianse Spinning	2,269
200	2,000	5'0	...	Bhowanagur M. & P. Co	1,170
500	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Bombay United	1,069
24c	150	150	10 p.c.	Bronch Mills	185
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	890
2,850	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,275
1,500	1,250	all	100 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	995
1,800	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,100
700	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Hindustan S. & W. Co	1,025
750	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,085
...	...	800	...	Khandelsh Spinning	1,150
500	1,250	187	Nil	Madras Spinning	990
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	900
2,500	1,000	a' 70		Manockji Petit's	1,100xd.
1,050	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,115
4,000	625	all	60 p.c.	Oriental	710
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,100
50c	1,000	25	31½ p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* For share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,00	12,500	1,500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,575
1,000	50	all	45 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	65
50	500	50	27 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co	18
1,000	500	all	7 p.c.	Preacher & Co	365
...	250	all	40 p.c.	Virgaa Patent Slip Co	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation		
4c	25	3191	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	Eas India Bank	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 1st May 1875.

	Open, 1,378½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		67,655	12	0
Merchandise		4,25,188	0	0
Electric Telegraph		764	0	0
Municipal Trains		607	8	0
	Total Rs.	5,14,215	4	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,378½ miles	Total Rs.	4,83,333	3	2
	Increase Rs.	30,882	0	10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. TENEDOS, 952 tons, Captain H. Harris, sailed yesterday, in ballast, for Pondicherry.

THE SHIP WINONA, 693 tons, Captain J. Gordon, will sail to-day for Falmouth, with a cargo of 4,450 bales cotton and 650 cwts. linseed.

THE SHIP MARY STENHOUSE, 1,243 tons, Captain T. Hodgcock, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 6,319 bales cotton, 4,600 cwts. linseed, and 2,220 cwts. horns.

THE s. s. EXCELSIOR, 917 tons, Captain John Jose, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 177 cwts. castor seed, 29,528 cwts gingelly-seed, 140 cwts. hemp, and 406 cwts. cocoanut oil.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Governor Carvalho, Mr Carvalho and two hundred and ninety-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. BUSHIRE, 538 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Bushire Mr and Mrs Ballantine and child, and Mr and Mrs Whittaker. For different ports.—seventy-eight deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. PERA, 2,119 tons, Captain Methven, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with China mail and the following cargo :—240 half chests tea, 6 boxes gold, 1 box specie, 2 boxes gold and silver ware, 1 box gold leaves, 418 packages silk, 11 cases umbrellas, 70 boxes silk piece goods, 4 tubs dry fruit, 2 boxes white copper, 50 packages sugar candy, 15 boxes preserves, 13 packages sundries, 15 cases glass bangles, 3 boxes vermilion, 12 bags long pepper, 40 bales twist, 65 bundles sandalwood, and some packages for transhipment for different ports. She brought the following passengers :—Mr. R. Coovejee and two servants and Mr. B. Muncherjee, Mr. H. B. Missrez, Mrs. Byramjee, and Mr. E. A. Robinson, Mr. Williams and servant, Mr. Walker and servant, 38 men, 3 women and children, invalids and time expired-men, and three deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	India(s)	Henderson	Kurrachee, May 3.
	Pera (s)	Methven	Shanghai, Apr 9.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Staffa	Crengie	Liverpool.
	Tagus (s)	Tyson	Liverpool.
	Tenedos (s)	Harris	Pondicherry.
	Bunhere (s)	Smith	P. Gulf via Kurrachee
	Excelsior (s)	Jose	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock, to Liverpool.
Ship Winona, Gordon, to Falmouth.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Palestine, to Liverpool.
Steamer Malta, to Coast & Cutch.
Steamer India, to K Coast & Kurrachee.
Steamer Woodburn, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
3	C. of Canterbury (s). Robertson	Liverpool, March 28.
	John Tennant (s) .. Destelger	London, March 1.
	City of Paris McDonald	London, February 5th.

DEPARTURE.

May.		
3	Mahratta (s)	

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

3	D. of Buccleuch (s)	Calcutta.
	Malda (s)	Calcutta.
	Agra (s)	Bombay.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1216 Ardenlea, Davis—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1243 Ganges (s), Walsh—M. Nusserwanjee.
2060 Mirzapore, Parish—P. & O. Co. Mail 10th May.
1262 Teviot (s), Nisbet—W. Nicol & Co.
1164 War Spirit, Duncan—Finlay, Muir & Co

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

970 Bargany, Gent—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1178 Beaun Lamba, McBann—Ewart, Latham & Co.
962 Benton, Elliott—Wallace & Co.
1387 Blanes, Stannus—F. Muir & Co.
1697 Blair Atholl, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co.
1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—Gaddum & Co.
1241 City of Richmond, Starkie, N. Manockjee & Co.
1785 Cumeria, Brown—N. Manockjee.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—M. Nusserwanjee.
1615 Ellen Bates, Watson—Edward Bates & Co.
1289 Entrekinlale, McNabb—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1432 Grampian, Copeland—Lawrence & Co.
1710 Kiernconnee, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1820 Louisa Fletcher, Paterson—M. Nusserwanjee.
1283 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates and Co.
1278 Palestine (s), Owens—W. & A. Graham & Co.
923 Staffa, Cringle—Nesserwanjee Manockjee.
1370 Stowell Brown, Anderson—Lawrence & Co.
1199 Zoroaster, Wakeham—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CARWAR.

1018 Good Hope (s), Bainton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1232 Baroda (s), Fentiman, P. & O. Co. Mail, 17th May.

CANAL.

1047 King Arthur (s), Johnstone—W. Nicol & Co.
1597 Lady Lycett (s), Garrett—N. Manockjee & Co
1159 Langshaw (s), Bain—Finlay, Muir & Co.
2175 Navarino (s), Butler—W. Nicol & Co.
1153 Woodburn, Stockdale—F. Muir & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

614 Emmanuel, Cuneo—C. Gromlova.
1518 Irvell—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
1330 Tabor, Taylor—McCulloch, Browne & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

776 Dido, Inchiostri—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR CHINA, &c.

2727 Nizam (s), Barlow—P. & O. Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

738 Emilio-Barabino, Thompson—The Captain.
1176 Majestic Minot—Farnham & Co.
693 Winona, Gordon—Knoop & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

640 Enigma, Turner—Lawrence & Co

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

1390 Richard Ryland, Melville, McCulloch, Browne & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1504 Potomac (s), London—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

1224 Greenock, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

114 Ceylon, Hector—P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1329 Pearl of India, Stirling—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

410 Milo, Chract—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1074 Statelic, Lorenzen—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1229 Prince Victor, Baillie—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1366 Ashgrove, McLaren—N. Manockjee & Co.
804 Arthur (s), Mitchell, N. Manockjee & Co.
1226 Bellona (s) Rhodes—Lyon & Co.
865 Boadicea, Walker—Lawrence & Co.
861 Carnatic (s), Barwise—Lawrence & Co.
1695 Celia (s), Harris—Remington & Co.
1482 Columbian (s), Briscoe—F. & O. Co.
1014 Edward Kidder, Park—D. Merwanjee.
1165 Gattinoan—Corkhill, Lawrence & Co.
445 Liberator, Watson—The Captain.
1140 Lord Clyde, Ellis.—R. Framjee.
360 Malacca (s), Guy.
1183 Pegasus, Powell—The Captain.
1350 Reporter, Spring—Tudor & Co.
1199 Royal Family, Fowler—M. Nusserwanjee.
1091 St. Hilda, Kennedy—The Captain.
478 Trevanian, Watling—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

155 Futty Mobarack, Nacoda.
100 Rhodes (s), Nacoda.
100 Star (s), Nacoda—(Gunboat.)

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

441 Amsherwitch—Bishop.
874 Abyssinia, Jones—(Harbour Defence.)
139 March 1875, Schooner.
Auckland (s)—(Hulk.)
Augusta—(Schooner.)
428 Clyde (s)—(Gun Boat.)
182 Constance, Chapman—(Surveying Schooner.)
Elphinstone—(Police Hulk.)
Fanny—(Schooner.)
Georgiana—(Schooner.)
130 Hercules—(Steam Tug)—Trinity House.
187 Magdala, Jarvis—(Harbour Defence.)
Semiramis—(Hulk.)

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Benton, 1 cask earthenware, Wallace and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lorne s, 46 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Yedda s, 40 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Borrowdale s, 6 bales printing papers, G M bin G Nabeeb.
Navarino s, 2 casks glassware, J Eduljee's sons.
Emblehope s, 30 drums linseed oil, S Tyebjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bianca, 195 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Kheserina s, 160 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 225 bales cotton, T Namedass.
Ettrickdale, 350 cwts linseed, Knoop and Co 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.
Benton, 70 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 250 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Centurian, 40 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, W and A. Graham and Co.
Bargancy, 400 bales cotton. Knoop and Co; 744 cwts myrabollams, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 372 bales cotton, The L A and A Co.
King Arthur s, 33 bales wool, and 45 bales cotton, C Rattanay; 50 bales cotton, T Moorajee; 2 bales cotton, Henry Dods and Co; 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Navarino s 3431 cwts myrabollams, R Tooleydass; 865 cwts myrabollams, N Soonderjee; 75 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 42 bales cotton, M Phonjsram; 151 bales cotton, N Khuttow; 99 bales cotton, H Gangjee 48 bales cotton, N Haridass 205 bales cotton, D Heerjee; 98 bales cotton, R Motichund; 10 bales cotton, H Gangjee; 152 bales cotton, T Gunshamdass.
Lady Lycett s 3 00 cwts linseed, N Soonderjee; 30 bales wool, P Nuthoo: 50 bales cotton, J Yuris; 50 bales wool, P Pyraz; 30 bales cotton, V Manchund; 175 bales cotton, H Thavour and Co.
Langshaw s. 25 bales wool, K Tooloydass & Co.
Palestine s, 5234 cwts linseed, R Toolseedas.
Stowell Brown, 300 bales cotton, N Manuckjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s, 5 bales hides, M Coorjee; 13 bales hides and skins, and 3cases fishmaws, BA Rura; 150 bales tobacco, and 1081 slab tin, P & O Co; 15 bales hides, A Ahmedi 6 bales hides, H Sacoor H Abdoolla.
Ganges s. 75 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 3 pots sandlewood oil, Brito Brothers
Tiviot s, 5 cases tea, C Bonnevialle & Co; 7¼ cwts ebony wood, M Nathoo; 10 bales hides, C Hiram.
Ardenla, 1727 cwts linseed, Rally Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Baroda s, 100 bales cotton, Vinay & Co; 300 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Tabor, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 350 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Mirzapore s. 31 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 100 bales cotton Ritchie Stewart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Dido s, 600 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 390 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Baroda s. 243 slabs tin, P & O Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Dido s. 2 pots sandlewood oil, Brito Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Dido s. 2 pots Sandalwood oil, Brito Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 5.

Bolton, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

MAY 6.

Lee, Major, Bombay Royal Engineers, on leave, from Sattara.
Montague, Captain, Bengal 4th Hussars, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.
Franks, Lieut Col, Bengal Army, on furlough, from ——.

DEPARTURES—MAY 6.

Davis, Lieut-Col, Bombay Army, to rejoin, to Baroda.

MAY 7.

Sweetnam, Surg, Madras Ind Med-Dept, to join, to Madras.
Oliver, Surg, Madras Ind Med Dept, to join, to Madras.
Hume, Surg, Madras Ind Med Dept, to join, to Madras.
Simpson, Surg, Bombay, Ind Med Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Bolton, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS

(*Gazette of India*, May 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr C W McMinn, C S, Assist Commr of the 2 d Grade in Oudh, to officiate as Depy Commr of Bahraich, during the absence of Lieut Col R Dawsey.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr G D Turnbull to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service from the 30th July 1874.

Mr W Bicnarchandt, C S, Assist Commr of the 3rd Grade in Oudh, to officiate as Depy Commr during the absence on deputation of Mr J W Quinton.

The Govr in Council is pleased to grant to the Hon E C Bayley, C S I, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months, from the 26th ult.

The following temporary promotions have been made in the Assam Commission with effect from the 1st Nov 1874, during the deputation of Lieut Col J M Graham, a Depy Commr, 1st Grade, with the Tezpiffi Field Force :—

Lieut Col T Lamb, Depy Commr, 2nd Grade, to officiate as a Depy Commr of the 1st Grade.
Mr O G E McWilliam, C S, Depy Commr, 3rd Grade, to officiate as a Depy Commr of the 2nd Grade.
Capt M O Boyd, Asst Commr, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Depy Commr of the 3rd grade.
Lieut Col J F Sherer, Depy Commr of the 2nd Grade, in Assam to officiate as Depy Commr of the 1st Grade, during the absence of Lieut Col J M Graham.
Major W C S Clarke, Depy Commr of the 3rd Grade, to officiate as Depy Commr of the 2nd Grade.
Capt A N Phillips, Assist Commr of the 1st Grade, to officiate as Depy C mmr of the 3rd Grade.
Lieut Col T Lamb, Depy Commr of the 2nd Grade, in Assam, to officiate as Depy Commr of the 1st Grade during the absence of Lieut Col A K Comber.
Mr J W H Lance, Assist Commr of the 1st Grade, to officiate as Depy Commr of the 3rd Grade.
Mr A Forbes, W A, C S, Assist Commr of the 1st Grade, to officiate as Depy Commr of the 4th Grade.
Mr L Hare, C S, Asst Mag and Collr of Dacca, to officiate as Asst Commr of the 3rd Grade.

The Hon B E Ellis has resigned his seat as an ordinary member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th inst.

The following despatch from H M's Secretary of State for India, dated 4th March 1875, is published for general information :—

From H M's Secy of State for India, to the Government of India. With reference to my despatch dated the 27th of August last, containing a list of appointments made to the Bengal Civil Service in 1874, I have now to inform your Lordship in Council that, in accordance with the report of their final examination, the gentlemen appointed are to rank in the following order from 1875 :—

Mr H S Barnes, N-W Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh ; Mr E J Kitts, N-W Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh ; Mr J D Gait, Bengal ; Mr H M Dane, N-W Provinces Punjab, and Oudh ; Mr L Petrie, N-W Provinces, Punjab and Oudh ; Mr F H Harding, Bengal ; Mr C M W Brett, Bengal ; Mr W D Blyth, Bengal ; Mr R W Thomson, N-W Province Punjab, and Oudh ; Mr H Savage, Bengal ; Mr P L Langdon, Bengal ; Mr H Fraser, N-W Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh ; Mr J Kennedy, Bengal ; Mr J R Drummond, N-W Provinces, Punjab and Oudh ; Mr W G Jackson, N-W Provinces Punjab, and Oudh ; Mr H A D Phillips, Bengal ; Mr J A Anderson, N-W Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh ; Mr A E Casey, N-W Provinces Punjab, and Oudh ; Mr J H Harrison, N-W Provinces, Punjab and Oudh; Mr R Carslairs, Bengal ; Mr J A Jeffreys, N-W Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh ; Mr W R Millar, Bengal ; Mr P B Taylor, Bengal ; Mr D N Norton, Bengal ; Mr H Lee, Bengal ; and Mr H F Gibbon, N-W Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.

An extension of six months' leave on medical certificate has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India to Mr H G Cooke, Bl Civil Service.

REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments provisionally for one year, from the 1st Feb 1875:—

Mr J P O'Connor to be Assist Secy to the Govt of India in the Statistical Branch of the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

The Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to promote Mr R H Thompson in the Central Provinces from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Depy Conservators, and Messrs R S Dodsworth in Oudh and E Mea Moir in Assam, from the 3rd to the 1st Grade of Asst Conservators, from the 1st April 1875.

Mr H C Hill, 2nd Assist in the Survey Branch, is also promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Assist Conservators, with effect from the same date.

Messrs A E Wild and G A Waters, Assist Conservators of Forests in the Punjab, are transferred to British Burmah.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt W E Prideaux reverted to his substantive appointment of 2nd Assist to Political Resident at Aden from the 9th March 1875, on which date Lieut F R Lascelles assumed the office of Political Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar.

Lieut K L Durand, Political Assist of the 2nd Class to officiate as Political Assist of the 1st Class, and 1st Assist to the Agent to Govr Genl for Central India, vice Lieut Barr, on leave.

Capt P A Wilson late Additional Political Assist of the 1st Class and Political Assist at Jowrah, to officiate as Political Assist of the 2nd Class and 2nd Assist to the Agent to Govr Genl for Central India, vice Lieut Durand.

Appointment—Maj Treelway G Clarke, Depy Commr of the Bangalore Dist and Offg Commr of the Nundydroog Div, to officiate as Secy to the Chief Commr of Mysore and Coorg, vice Mr Wellesley.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H B Knowlys, Assist Commr of the 2nd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Akola, to act as a Commr of the 3rd Class for the whole of British India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J L Lushington, Accountant General and Commr of the Dept of Issue of Govt Paper Currency, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks.

Mr W E G rdon is appointed to be in charge of the Office of Accountant Genl and to officiate as Commr of the Dept of Issue of Govt Paper Currency, Bombay

Mr C R Rivenarden is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle.

Mr L C Probyn made over charge of the offices of Accountant General, Punjab, and Depy Commr of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, to Mr Rivenarden on the 9th April.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill to be henceforth called the "Royal Indian Engineering College."

Capt F G Oldham, R E, Depy Controll r of Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Controller of P W Accounts, Hyderabad, during the absence on furlou h of Lieut-Col Prior. Capt Oldham has relieved Lieut-Col Prior on the 7th April 1875.

Capt Oldham, Depy Controller, is temporarily promoted to Controller, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, vice Lieut-Col Prior, proceeded on furlough.

Capt T B H Savi, R E, offg Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, passed the examination in the Native languages according to the Departmental Standard in Aug 1871.

Mr T E McGonagall, Accountant, 3rd Grade, on the Establ under the Director of State Railways, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Dept, from the 13th March 1875.

In consequence of the return from leave of Mr S Brock, Controller, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, Major C M. Molesworth reverts to his substantive rank of Cou roller, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, from the 13th April 1875.

Mr H Leonard, Chief Engr, 2nd Class, has been granted by the Secretary of State six months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him.

Lieut Col W S Trevor, V C, R E, assumed charge of the office of Chief Engr and Secy to the Agent to the Govr Genl for Central India from Lieut-Col Evans on the 12th April 1875.

Mr H O'Conn r, Accountant, 3 d Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is placed on the rank of Accountant, 4th Grade, and transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Capt L Conway Gord n, R E, received charge of the office of Controller of P W Accounts, Madras, from Mr T Moss, on the 5th April 1875.

Lieut H A Graves, R A, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Assist Engr, 2nd Grade, and posted to the N-W P Provincial Establ.

Capt A E Downing, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade is transferred from the Establ under the Director of State Railway to British Burmah, for employment on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

Mr E L Gilbert, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Central India to British Burmah for employment on the Rangoon and Toungoo Railway Survey.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Tel Dept, during the absence of Col D G Robinson, R E, Director Genl of Telegraphs, deputed on special duty to Europe The appointment will be with effect from 23rd March 1875:

Lieut-Col R Murray, S C, Depy Director Genl, to officiate as Director Genl of Telegraphs.
Mr A J L Cappel, Director of Traffic, to officiate as Depy Director Genl of Telegraphs.
Mr J H Eckford, R E, Supt, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Supt of Traffic, 1st Grade.
Mr J Eckford, R E, Supt, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Supt 1st Grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut R E Crompton of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C from the 12th March 1875.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to retire from the service from the date specified :—

Lieut-Col [Bt-Col] A B Beaton, Staff Corps, from 1st April 1875.
Lieut-Col [Bt-Col] G Faithfull, Staff Corps, from 11th April 1875.
Lieut-Col H J Hawes, Staff Corps, from 21st April 1874.
Lieut-Col [Bt-Col] A S Allan, Staff Corps, from 23rd April 1875.
Col F S Roberts, C B, V C, R A (at present unemployed in the appointment of Qr Mr Genl from the 21st Jan 1875 Col Roberts will have the local rank of Major-Genl whilst holding the appointment of Qr Mr Genl.
Col C G Johnson, Bl Staff Corps, Offg as Depy Qr Mr. Genl, is confirmed in that appointment in succession to Major-Genl Roberts.
The services of Lieut H A Graves, Bl Arty, a candidate for the Bl taff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.
The services of Surg-Major A M Vershere, Medical Dept, in medical charge of the 13th (The Shekhawattee) N I, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept.
The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—
Lieut F W C Burton, of the Bl Staff Corps, Qr Mr, 21st [Punjab] N I, for eighteen months.
Lieut J W Colquhoun, of the Bl Staff Corps, Assist Engr 1st Grade, P W Dept, for two years, embarking on the 22nd May 1875.
Cap H J Barron, of the Bl Staff Corps, Sub-Assit Commy Genl 3rd Class, availed himself of the furlough on private affairs for two years granted him.
The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval—
Inf—Major C F Sharpe, Staff Corps, to be Lieut Col, and Cadre of the late 72nd N I—Capt [Major in Staff Corps] E S Fox, to be Major, from 1st April 1875, vice Lieut-Col [Bt-Col] G R Cookson, re ired.
Inf—Major [Lieut-Col in staff Corps] W G Davies, to be Lieut-Col, and Cadre of the late 21st N I—Capt [Major in Staff Corps] A D Vancreen, to be Major, from 1 t April 1875, vice Lieut-Col [Major in Staff Corps] C F Sharpe, removed from the list of Regtl Lieut-Cols.
Inf—Major J M Stewart, to be Lieut-Col, from 1st April 1875, vice Lieut-Col W G Davies, Staff Corps, removed from the list of Regtl Lieut-Cols.
Inf—Major H R Wintle, to be Lieut-Col, and Cadre of the late 29th N I—Capt T A Scott, Staff Corps, to be Major, from 1st April 1875, vice Lieut-Col [Bt-Col] G Need, retired.
Inf—Major A McL Stewart, Staff Corps, to be Lieut-Col, and Cadre of the late 64th N I—Capt T D Madden, Staff Corps, to be Major, from 19th April 1875, vice Lieut-Col [Bt-Col] W R Cunningham, retired.
Inf—Major Y A Buckley, to be Lieut-Col, and Cadre of the late 4th N I—Capt [Major in Staff Corps] W G B Clarke, to be Major, from 19th April 1875, vice Lieut-Col [Major in Staff Corps] A McL Stewart, removed from the list of Regtl Lieut Cols.
Inf—Lieut-Col [Bt-Col] G Strangways, to be Col with Col's allowance, from 21st April 1875, agree bly to paragraph 13 of Secy of State's despatch published in G G O No. 992, of 1862.
Inf—Major (Cav's in Staff Corps) E C Garstin, to be Lieut-Col, and Cadre of the late 29th N I—Capt C J Garstin, Staff Corps, to be Major, from 21st April 1875, vice Lieut-Col (Bt-Col) G Strangways promoted.
Inf—Major H Delhrett, Staff Corps, to be Lieut-Col

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLAHABAD, 7TH MAY.

Sir Douglas Forsyth leaves Simla for Burma and Colonel Horace Browne for Shanghai to-morrow morning.

It is understood that General Stewart will accept the Lahore command.

General Barwell has been offered the Governorship of the Andamans for six months.

Rumours of Sir Richard Temple, or of the Hon'ble Henry Bourke being made Governor of Madras, are without foundation so far as is known at Simla. No intimation has reached Sir Richard Temple at Darjeeling up to date.

ALLAHABAD, 7TH MAY, 11-40 P. M.

Sir Douglas Forsyth leaves Calcutta for Burma on the 17th inst. He will be the guest of Sir Rivers Thompson. Nothing has transpired to show what line the King of Burma will adopt. It is understood that the Chief Commissioner of British Burma anticipates but little difficulty.

In a resolution by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces regarding the failure to capture the notorious outlaw, Randhir Sing, he states that Colonel Davidson, Deputy Commissioner of Jhansie, has forfeited his character as an efficient public officer, whilst Mr. Miles, Superintendent of Police, is reduced to the grade of inspector for cowardice.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 7TH MAY.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Disraeli announced a motion that the House decide definitely upon the exclusion of strangers during debates.

Mr. Disraeli also defended the Government from charges of slackness and mismanagement and announced that the Ministry were determined to pass the measures now pending, even if it should be necessary to advise Her Majesty to prolong the session. In the meantime the present intention is to adjourn on the 25th inst.

The Peace Preservation Bill has passed through Committee.

LONDON, 6TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadier. Surats steadier.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	5¼d.
Exchange on India	Is. 9 13/16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93½
4½ do do	94½
5½ do do	100½
3 per cent. Consols for account	94½
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	102
Bar Silver	57

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£7,750,000	Dec.	£687,500
Bills discounted	£18,937,500	Inc.	£500,000
Bullion	£29,937,500	Dec.	£ 62,500

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Vixen.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 7TH MAY, 7 A.M.

Steamer Mongolia, from Ad-n, arrived.

GALLE, 7TH MAY, 10-30 A.M.

Mail steamer Zambesi, from Bombay, arrived.

THE public health at Galle, we learn, is not favourably reported on. Cholera, dysentery, and fever still prevail to a fearful extent, and deaths are very frequent in consequence.

WE learn that the ship Quorn, on the voyage from Bombay to Rangoon, had been ashore near Rangoon; and the ships Monarch and Elizabeth had put back to Rangoon damaged.

WE have received the sum of Rs. 30 from Mr. Sandwith, of Dharwar, on behalf of the O'Brien Family Fund. The money has been handed to Mr. W. Gilbert, one of the members of the Committee.

THE Madras *Gazette* of Tuesday last announces the resignation of the Hon'ble W. R. Arbuthnot of his office of Additional Member of Council, and the appointment of Mr. Patrick Macfadyen to fill the vacancy created thereby.

THE Admiralty have ordered the steamer Shearwater from Zanzibar to survey Massowah Bay and the Suez Canal, and it is understood that the survey of the Red Sea will be made during the latter part of the year.

THE *Foochow Herald* says severe fighting is reported from Formosa. The aborigines are said to be well armed—better, in fact, than the Chinese troops. The Footai will leave for Tai-wan-foo in a few days (April 8), and will assume entire control in Formosa.

THE quantity of cotton despatched from the Central Provinces and Berar to Bombay during the week ending May 1st, amounted to 7,379 bales, and for the season to 294,509 bales, being 9,367 bales more than in 1873-74 and 73,000 bales more than in 1872-73.

IN sixteen weeks the receipts on the 323 miles now open of the Rajpootana State Railway, amounted to Rs. 5,20,039 from the carriage of 276,833 passengers and 1,580,210 maunds of merchandise. This is considered a very satisfactory result.

A TELEGRAM has been placed at the disposal of the *Englishman* by the Marine Department from the Commissioner of Arakan, stating that the ship Alabama was abandoned, waterlogged, in the Bay of Bengal on the 25th of April, and that the captain, officers, and crew had arrived at Sandaway in the boats, one of which was bilged

THE five survivors of the Bri ish ship Euxine who were committed for trial by the Police Magistrate at Singapore on a charge of murder in having sacrificed one of their shipmates, will not be tried in Singapore after all, it having been decided that the Singapore Court has no jurisdiction in the matter. They will therefore be sent home to England, where the question as to whether they are amenable to trial will have to be decided.

THE *Ceylon Times* says:—"There is a rumour,—we hope a well-founded one—that Archdeacon Baly of Calcutta has been offered the see of Colombo. Such an appointment could not fail to give great satisfaction here, where the Archdeacon is well-known and much respected, and confirmation of the news will be waited for with anxiety."

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Canara, which left Bombay on Wednesday last for London, via the Canal, will stop at Aden and embark H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar and Dr. Kirk, who accompanies the Sultan on his visit to England. The Canara has seven first-class passengers on board. The Sultan of Zanzibar, has, we hear, taken the whole of one side of the saloon cabins.

OWING to the depressed state of the trade between Liverpool and New York, we learn that the mail steamers Belgic, Oceanic and Gaelic, belonging to the White Star Line, have been despatched to China, and will probably compete in the annual race home with the new teas. These boats have most powerful engines and their average speed is over 300 miles a day.

IT is stated in the Lucknow paper that Mr. Hamilton, who has some landed property in Gola Tahsil, has been fined Rs. 50 by the Deputy Commissioner for having beaten one of his leaseholders. He, it is reported, will be tried again by the District Court for having insulted the Thanadar and the Tahsildar who had remonstrated against his illegally beating the unfortunate ticcadar.

THE Mahommedans of Madras, we learn, intend to perpetuate the memory of the late Lord Hobart by founding a scholarship in connection with one of the Mahommedan girls' schools. They further intend to subscribe for a full size portrait of the late Lord Hobart to be placed at the Madrissa-i-Azam. The portrait, we understand, will be executed by Mr. Fonceca, the artist on the Mount Road.

THE death is announced in a Calcutta paper of Captain F. H. Hood, of the Bengal Staff Corps, which occurred at Julpigoree on the 26th ultimo. Captain Hood had been appointed by the Bengal Government to form a *kheddah*, for the purpose of capturing elephants in Dooars; and had only just commenced his work when he was struck down with a bad attack of Terai fever, from which he recovered only to fall a victim to a still more painful disease contracted by previous exposure in the unhealthy climate of the Terai.

THE weather in Madras is described by the local papers as being just now simply abominable. The oldest inhabitant says he does not remember so hot a season; but the oldest inhabitant, like the rest of us, is prone to regard present sufferings as greater than past ones. Still, it is very bad, and we are not surprised to hear that the doctors are busy. The land wind gets jumbled up with the sea breeze in some mysterious manner, so that one can seldom say what kind of wind is blowing. The result is injudicious exposure, ending in strokes of the wind, stiff necks, and bad backs.

WE read in a Calcutta paper that five of the Nagas, who were captured in the late Duffla Expedition, as supposed assassinators of our British officers and camp followers, embarked on the 23rd with a strong escort on board of the steamer Simla to Tezpore—under the medical charge of Dr. Gorman. They are ailing with dysentery and wounds. Mr. Godfrey, the Commissioner of Debroogurh, expressed his anxiety to hear if the prisoners would reach Jeypore alive. It is satisfactory to know that on the 28th the five Naga prisoners reached Jeypore, and were made over to the jail authorities. Great care was taken of them during the passage by Dr. Gorman.

THE following telegram from Kurrachee, was published yesterday by a contemporary:—"Private Wensley, 56th Regiment, shot his wife whilst she was asleep yesterday (the 5th inst.), as he was getting ready for morning parade, and afterwards shot himself in the mouth. His death was instantaneous. She lingered about fifteen minutes, but was not conscious. Both were buried last evening in consecrated ground by the Rev. Mr. Clarke. Wensley was 35 years of age and had over 16 years' service. His character was good, but his disposition was of a madly jealous nature, and it must have been in one of these fits he destroyed himself and his wife. She was respectable and exceedingly quiet."

WE learn that the Eclipse Expedition in Siam has obtained several good photographs, taken at their station near Petchaburi. Other photographs and sketches have been taken by Siamese observers at Bangkok. The eclipse differed much from that of 1868. In that eclipse the red flames were numerous, large and furious as the gas jets of some London butcher's shops; and the corona was evenly distributed round the orb. On this occasion the red flames were few and small and quiet. There was one bright white flame or spot and the corona making but small show north and south shot out in two fans or fish-tails east and west, or, to speak more intelligibly, above, and below: each fish-tail being at least as long as the sun's diameter.

WE read in the Lucknow paper that on Sunday evening a sepoy of the cantonment police force was brutally murdered. While on his beat he was heard by the neighbours to challenge two men carrying a box which seemed to excite his suspicions. They replied that they were the servants of an officer to whom the box they were carrying also belonged, and with an air of injured innocence demanded to be taken to the tanna for examination. The sepoy disbelieving their statements went away with them in the direction of the tanna which, however, he was doomed never to reach. He was found next morning near the road, quite dead, with his skull battered in and his body frightfully cut and mutilated. No trace has as yet been found of the murderers.

THE *China Herald*, referring to Mr. Wade's proceedings in connection with the murder of Mr. Margary, says:—"No official news has been yet received from Peking, of the action which Mr. Wade purposes taking in regard to the murder of Mr. Margray. It is understood, however, that he has taken the case strongly up, threatening even to haul down his flag unless a powerful commission of British and Chinese officers is forthwith delegated to look into the whole case and punish the perpetrators. We cannot hear that anything is yet known as the result of the negociations; but as there had been time for telegraphic instructions to reach Peking from London, it may perhaps be assumed that Mr. Wade is acting under instructions from home."

WITH regard to the coffee crop in Ceylon, the *Ceylon Times* of April 29th says:—"We have very bad news from the planting districts, and in the present state of the weather, we cannot expect much better for some time to come. During the past fortnight scarcely one of the Kandyan districts has escaped heavy thunderstorms which have done much damage to the April blossom wherever it was out. Up to the commencement of April, the prospects of almost all the districts may be said to have been unprecedentedly good, and there seemed every reason to believe that Ceylon would in 1875-76 make the nearest approach that she has yet attained to the long-looked for bumper. But the fates have been unpropitious. The untimely rains of the past fortnight have blighted the prospects of crop in many districts, and there are very few who expect more than an average outturn."

THE Tuticorin correspondent of the *Madras Times* writing on the 30th April says:—"The ship Somerset of London, 1,900 tons register, left Colombo with a cargo of cocoanut oil, ginger, coir, &c bound to London, but had to call at Tuticorin to fill up. After rounding Cape Comorin on the 23rd, a course was steered for Tuticorin, but at 7 40 P. M. the vessel struck on a reef of rocks that stretches out from near the Trichindore Pagoda twenty miles to the south of Tuticorin, and there she became a wreck. Large numbers of boats are employed landing the cargo, which is being stored at Tuticorin. The hull is to be sold in a few days. The vessel was worth £14,000 and the cargo £30,000. The crew are now at Tuticorin, but will be sent off to Bombay and Calcutta by the P. & O. steamers in a few days—the agent kindly giving cabin passages. A court of enquiry will be held shortly to find out who is to blame for this very extraordinary ship-wreck.

THE Lahore paper publishes the following frontier intelligence.—"Our Peshawar correspondent learns that Shah Mard Khan, Hakim of Jellalabad, having collected all the surrounding tribes about Laipura, asked them whether they consented to have Mohamed Shah Khan, son of Saadut Khan, as their ruler. They unanimously agreed to obey him, and all that is now wanted is the sanction of the Amir to this appointment which is now awaited. It is rumoured in Peshawur that Nowroz Khan is lying hidden in the Hill called Hyder Khan, which is situated on the other side of the Magi river. The road to Cabul is still believed to be impassable as Nowroz Khan is said to have robbed another caravan which was proceeding to Cabul. Mard Khan is engaged in clearing the predatory gangs which infest these roads, and renders every assistance to traders and others."

FROM the Batavia *Handelsblad*, of the 10th April, the following intelligence from Acheen is taken:—"The commander of the Naval forces in the waters of Acheen has telegraphed that Padawa Besar on the East Coast has hoisted our flag. The Government has received via Penang, from the Military and Civil Commanding Officer at Acheen, the following telegram, dated the 3rd instant:—'Nothing particular happened. 18th March—blockade of Padawa, flag raised. State of health improving.' From private advices the state of matters at Acheen was satisfactory in all respects. The troops were rationed extremely well, fresh bread was occasionally supplied them from the newly established bakery, and the sick were gladdened by a daily distribution of about 40 kilogrammes of ice. It strikes us that the party at Acheen which had been for war against us and had opposed the submission of the country is becoming weaker and weaker, and that resistance is diminishing daily."

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 29th April 1875, that the rainfall of this week seems to indicate an early monsoon. Slight rain has fallen in the northern districts of Madras and in Mysore, and heavier showers in the south and Malabar. In Bombay rain is reported only from the Southern Mahratta Country. In Bengal and Assam there has been general rain, heavy with storms in the Central Districts (5½ inches falling in Budwan) and Sylhet, and lighter in Chota Nagpore and the Bhagulpore Division; hardly any fell in Behar. A little rain fell in Sambulpore and Bilaspore in the Central Provinces; elsewhere the returns are blank. Few crops remain on the ground. In Bengal the rain has greatly benefited standing crops, and helped forward sowings for the early rice. In the Punjab the *Rabi* harvest continues. Agricultural prospects are generally good.

THE troops in garrison, at Madras, including the Body Guard, met for general parade, at a quarter to six o'clock Tuesday morning, when the Proclamation announcing the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson as Governor was read. There was not a large attendance of spectators. The troops were drawn up in a line of quarter column at thirty paces interval, the Body Guard being stationed on the right, and the 89th Regiment and the 10th, 13th and 37th native regiments to the left. After the Proclamation was read, a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery, and three volleys were discharged by the troops. When the volleys were fired, the horse of Captain Kenny, Deputy Quartermaster-General, became very restive and threw him off. The Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, who was on the ground, went up to Captain Kenny's assistance at once. Besides receiving a slight shock by the fall, Captain Kenny did not appear to have been hurt.

WITH regard to the recent heavy fall of rain at Colombo, the *Examiner* of April 30th says:—"A heavy down fall of rain on the 19th morning has served to clean the town and put all but an end to the prevailing sickness. The weather since then has been growing warmer and warmer every day, and it is feared there will be the more than usual interval between the little and the big monsoon." In the *Ceylon Times* of April 29th we read that "the effect of the unparalleled falls of rain we had last week and that preceding has been that communication with the interior was interrupted and took rather a serious aspect with regard to our provision supply, and the general tone of the market. Damage amounting to over £500 seems, besides, to have been occasioned in town through the heavy storms. Two slips on the line occurred, but to no great extent." It seems clear that the monsoon has not burst at Colombo; the downfall of rain, heavier than usual, is the customary precursor of the monsoon. The great burst has yet to come.

WE learn from the Singapore paper of April 22nd, which came to hand yesterday with the China mail, that His Excellency Sir Andrew Clarke is paying oubernatorial visits to the other Settlements. He has been to Malacca, where he succeeded in allaying the discontent that has for some time existed among the ryots and other classes of the native population, and returned on the 13th instant, leaving next day in the Pluto for Penang, where he intended remaining only about a week. In consequence of their approaching departure for India, it was resolved at the meeting of the Exchange on the 15th instant, to give a public ball and supper to Sir Andrew and Lady Clarke, as an expression of the esteem in which they are held by the entire community, and also to present His Excellency with a service of plate, as a testimonial of the public appreciation of his services to the Colony during his short tenure of office, in the pacification of the native states, and the introduction of his policy of active assistance in their government. The ball and supper will be given on the 5th May.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

A MAHOMEDAN COLLEGE.

(*Pioneer.*)

On the 1st June there will be opened at Allygurh the Lower School of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College. It will be a college for Sunnis and Shiahs alike; and in special cases its honours and prizes may be conferred on students of the Hindoo and Christian religions. Its promoters, having honestly acknowledged the wretched condition of education among the Mahomedans, have adopted as their principle, education without State interference. The fact that about two lakhs of rupees have already been subscribed seems to augur well for the growing popularity of the institution. A public meeting of the contributors has been held, rules have been drawn up providing for the expenditure of the different classes of funds, or subscriptions. No Sunni funds will be devoted to the erection of the Shiah College Mosque, or to the maintenance of the Shiah theological department of the *curriculum*. Shiah subscriptions are similarly respected; and the supervision of the College funds will be in the hands of a Committee in which sects and religions will be represented. The lower course, which boys may be expected to begin at the age of ten, will extend over five years, and impart instruction in Oriental languages, English, mathematics, history, &c. The school course prepares the way and popularises that in the College, which contains two departments, in the lower of which the course will comprise advanced studies in language, the higher branches of mathematics, pure and applied, natural and mental sciences, and theology. This course will extend likewise over four years. During the two years of the next and final *curriculum*, the best students of the College will be employed in the further study of that particular branch in which they have evinced a special aptitude. For the encouragement of learning twenty scholarships varying from five to ten rupees a month will be attached to the school. The College will be endowed with thirty fellowships each of Rs. 600 a year, and with ten more of Rs. 1,200 a year, as also with sixty scholarships varying from ten to twenty-five rupees a month. The former will be tenable for seven years, and the latter for one. The Senior Fellow will be the master of his College. Each Oriental student must first commence for examination before the Calcutta University, and enjoy whatever honours they may win there as well as in their own College at Allygurh. The latter, moreover, has two peculiarities. It will hold out the final object onward for deep knowledge of some special subject: and it will be the only College in the true sense of the word, in all India. The students will reside with in the College walls in order, say the promoters, that they may escape the evil influences of native society, and go forth into the world with exemplars of a purer and a manlier life. It is also hoped that subsidiary schools may be gradually established in the various towns throughout the country, and that Government will look to the Calcutta University, and enjoy whatever honours they may win there as well as in their own College at Allygurh. The latter, moreover, has two peculiarities. It will hold out the final object onward for deep knowledge of some special subject: and it will be the only College in the true sense of the word, in all India. The students will reside with in the College walls in order, say the promoters, that they may escape the evil influences of native society, and go forth into the world with exemplars of a purer and a manlier life. It is also hoped that subsidiary schools may be gradually established in the various towns throughout the country, and that Government will look to the Calcutta University, and enjoy whatever honours they may win, but as pioneers of education. Finally, it is suggested that, as the centre of intellectual light for Mahomedan India, the College should undertake the task of enriching the Urdu tongue with translations from all the choice literatures, whether of history, philosophy, and science. "Practics!" people may smile cynically at an undertaking so extensive as this. But it can at least be said for it that, to its abundance of practical good sense, it adds that generosity of conception which no great deed has ever been achieved in the world.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(*Englishman.*)

THE Directors of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund have addressed a circular to the subscribers, proposing two alterations in rule 3 of the rules of the Fund. The object of the first alteration is to extend the benefits of the Fund more widely by providing for the admission of members of "imperial and other departments who may be temporarily serving within the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay." Under the rule, as it at present stands, "officers employed in the Presidency of Fort William" are eligible as subscribers. In the large imperial departments, such as the Financial, Public Works, Telegraph, Survey, and Forest, men are constantly being transferred from Presidency to Presidency. We have, for example in Madras or Bombay, although under the Government of India, and not under the local Government, they are held to be beyond the territorial limits of the Fund, and, therefore, not eligible to subscribe. This was found the case in Sind, to its great hardship, and the Government of India was addressed on the subject. In a reply to the Directors it is stated that "the Governor-General in Council has no objection to the admission to the benefits of the Fund of the children of officers who may be a member of an imperial department, wherever located, provided that he is not under the immediate authority of the local Governments of Madras and Bombay."

The second alteration has reference to the admission of natives to the Fund, and is thus referred to:—"The Directors consider it advisable to set at rest another question connected with the construction of rule 3, which has frequently been brought prominently to notice among successive Directors; that is, the question of the admissibility of Native Christians. The present wording of the rule renders all *Christian* men in the Uncovenanted Service eligible to subscribe; but it is evident from the early records and discussions of the Board of Directors that it was never any part of the original design of the Fund, nor the intention of the framers of the rule, to admit Native Christians, the term 'Christian' being used as a designation of a race, and not of creed." The following further reasons are advanced in support of the proposition:—

(1.) That the tables of subscription are based entirely upon the rates of mortality relating to European life, subsequently modified by Indian experience.

(2.) That in the opinion of competent actuaries, the tables of subscription applicable to European lives are not applicable to the lives of the natives of India.

(3.) That after the death of a native subscriber, the difficulties of obtaining satisfactory proof of the identity of the female nominees, and of verification of widows and female children remaining in unmarried state for years, present obstacles in the way of accepting lives of natives of India for insurance.

(4.) That it is contrary to public policy to limit the advantages of the Fund to those natives of India only who are Christians, and to exclude all others on the ground of creed.

(5.) That the use of the term "Christian" in the present rule to define generally the scope of the Fund's operations is inexpedient, inasmuch as the term may exclude from membership some Europeans who, in all other respects, would be eligible.

(6.) That the Bengal Christian Family Fund having been established for the special benefit of Native Christians the Directors of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Fund are bound, in good faith, not to compete with it for business, and thus interfere with its success.

On these grounds, and prominently the last, which not long ago provoked a remonstrance from the Managers of the Bengal Christian Fund, the Directors recommend that the number of native members, now amounting to twelve be not added to, and that the rule be modified so as to admit only those either, irrespective of creed for whose benefit the Fund was designed. The following alterations in the rule are accordingly proposed, to embrace both the objects above referred to.

Present Rule.	*Proposed Rule.*
3. That all Christian men in the Uncovenanted Service of Government including section-writers and uncovenanted pensioners, in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, not being under the age of 18, nor above the age of 70, be eligible as subscribers. The term 'Fort William' is to be held to include all the provinces of India, except those under the Governments of Madras and Bombay.	3. That all Europeans, Americans, Armenians, and their descendants in the Uncovenanted Service of Government (including Government pensioners) in any of the provinces of India, except those under the authority of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, not being under the age of 18, nor above the age of 70, be eligible as subscribers.

These proposals should meet with approval. They are intended, on the one hand, to extend the benefits of the Fund amongst those for whom it has been established; while, on the other, they protect the Fund from a class of risks not contemplated and not provided for in its tables of rates. The institution has long been in a flourishing condition, and the alterations now contemplated, while adding to its usefulness, ought also to reduce its risks, and give additional stability to its financial position.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE TRIAL OF CASTRO.

On the first order of the day, Mr. Disraeli moved that the special Report on Public Petitions be read.

The Report having been read by the Clerk at the Table,

Mr. Disraeli—It becomes my duty to ask the House to consider this report of the Committee, and to suggest the course which, on reflection and due investigation of the circumstances, I think it is for the public interest and the honour of the House they should follow. I will not move that the petition be read at the table. If hon. gentlemen wish it, it may be done; but by taking that course we should really give that stimulus to the object of the petition which is obtained by notoriety. I think I can accurately and impartially convey the contents of this petition to the House without reproducing all those expressions and that tone of feeling which has arrested the attention of our careful Committee on Petitions. This petition has one remarkable characteristic; it is really two petitions in one—that is to say, there are two prayers; not two prayers conjointly at the end, but after a certain statement of facts is made, a prayer to the House is introduced; then follows a new statement of facts, and the petitioners again address a prayer to the House upon that point. It cannot be said to be wholly unconnected with the previous prayer; but still it is a distinct and independent one. The petition itself impugns the conduct of the three Judges who presided over the trial at Bar of the convict Orton. It believes that there was not a fair trial; it gives under three heads the reasoning, if by courtesy it may be so called, by which the petitioners have arrived at that conclusion. They state that the three Judges had prejudged the case; that by the expression of their opinion before the trial they had shown that they were hostile to the Claimant or Defendant; and, in the second place, they state that in consequence of the conduct of the trial with this foregone conclusion witnesses were browbeaten, the jury prejudiced and at times coerced, and the Defendant's Counsel insulted and interfered with so that he could not do his duty to his client; thirdly, they declare that the summing up was so dishonest and corrupt that they impute in some detail corrupt motives to the Judges. This part of the petition concludes with the prayer that this House would address Her Majesty to remove those Judges from the Bench. So far as we have proceeded I do not think this House will have any difficulty as to the course it should adopt. This is not the first petition in the records of this House which has been addressed to it, and in which the conduct of the Judges has been impugned. I felt it my duty to search the Journals of the House in order that the House might have information as to precedents at its command, and I think it more convenient and more likely to lead to an early conclusion of the business if I place them at once clearly before the House so that the House will have in its possession all that information which has induced me to arrive at the conclusion which I propose to the House to adopt. The precedents to which I refer commence in the year 1816 (In the 8th of May there was a petition of Mr. Tuffs, complaining that the President of the Court of Session had been guilty of various acts of malversation in the administration of justice. The motion that the petition do lie on the table was negatived. On the 11th of July 1817, a petition was offered to be presented complaining of the conduct of Mr. Justice Day; a motion was made that the petition should be brought up, but it was by leave withdrawn. On the 22nd of December 1819, a petition was presented complaining of the conduct of magistrates and praying for inquiry and it was rejected. That instance is memorable because Mr. Huskisson took part in the debate; and he said, "The House could not think of rehearing and trying a case which had been already disposed of in a Court of Justice." On the 23rd of February, 1821, there was a petition of Mr. Thomas Davison complaining of the conduct of Mr. Justice Best in fining him while he was on his defence. That was offered to be presented. There was a long division on the motion and the presentation was negatived. It may be said that these instances occurred in somewhat hard times when there was not that sympathy with popular rights and popular sentiments which at present happily exists in this country; but it was necessary I should place them before the House; and the precedents which I will now quote are of sufficiently modern date. On the 28th of July, 1870, the House will find that a petition having been presented to this House upon the 10th day of June last from certain inhabitants of the city of Waterford, containing grave charges against Baron Hughes, one of the Judges of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, in respect of his judicial conduct upon the trial of the late election petition in that city, and praying for inquiry, and no action having been taken thereon by any member of this House, order made on the 10th day of June that the said petition do lie upon the table. That was read; and the same being read, ordered that the said order be discharged; and it was further ordered that so much of the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee on private petitions as contained the petition should be cancelled. On the 3rd of July, 1874, notice having been taken that a petition of the Rev James Thwaytes, rector of Caldbeck, in the county of Cumberland, which was presented on the 22nd of June last, contained imputations on the conduct of the Judge, and also a statement affecting the social and legal position of individuals, the order made on the 22nd of June last that the petition do lie on the table was read and discharged and it was ordered that the said petition be printed in the Appendix to the report of the Select Committee should be cancelled, and that the petition should be withdrawn. These are precedents which completely apply to the present question. I am bound to say for myself and for my predecessors in the leagues, of whose advice I have had the advantage that we are not at all inclined to put a strict interpretation upon the language used in the petitions which complain of the conduct of Judges of the realm even though they be grossly violent and coarse language if an accusation were distinct and not vague, and if the member who presented it gave security for its authenticity by announcing to the House that he intended to proceed upon it. The just administration of the law is, I believe, one of the sources of the great content which prevails, and has long prevailed, in this country; it is one of those blessings which even my Englishman feels and is proud of. We should not too severely scrutinize the language of petitions which refer to the conduct of Judges of the land, and which may attribute corrupt practices, provided the charges are distinct and not vague, and that the member who presents the petition considers that the House is bound to take it into the opinion of the House upon it. Therefore, so far as this petition goes in impugning the conduct of the Judges, I have nothing further to say, except that if the gentleman who presented the petition, who, I believe, is my hon. friend the member for the County of Essex, announces that he is prepared, having presented that petition, to ask the opinion of the House upon its contents, I should not, so far as I have gone, oppose the receipt of that petition. The next point to which I have to call the attention of the House is, in my opinion, of a much more serious character. I refer to the second portion and the second prayer of this petition. It is said that a British jury ought not to allow his honour to rest under the suspicion raised by those petitions. He was glad to see an altered tone in the House in respect to the right of petition. It was notorious that in the most eminent instance of modern times that House challenging the right of petition because the petitioners complained of injustice and unfairness in a trial, and he said those statements deserved impeachment because they were a violation of the law of England and the constitutional right of every Englishman. There were two Statutes which guaranteed the right to the removal of Judges for misbehaviour on an address from the Houses of Parliament. But how was the misbehaviour to be brought to the knowledge of that House except by petition? He wanted to know before whom a complaint of corruption or dishonesty on the part of a Judge could be brought if not before the great Council of the Nation, the House of Commons. The petition as that maintained by the right hon. gentleman would not bear examination for a moment. The right hon. gentleman hardly ventured to grapple with any of the difficulties of this question, which are all anxious to hear, and let us dismiss from our minds all this contemptible rubbish which has been occupying our attention for the last hour and a half. For the purpose of facilitating that step I beg respectfully to move the previous question.

Mr. Macdonald thought that as inflammatory statements tending to bring the Judges and Juries of the land into contempt had been made and circulated broadcast through the country, those who had given currency to them, having now the opportunity of substantiating those statements on the floor of that House ought to rise in their place that night and do so if they could, or ever afterwards keep silent. (Cheers.) His right hon. friend, however, did not propose to come to a division, as that House was the place for the meanest in the land to come for redress.

Dr. Kenealy said he had not intended to present himself at that hour, but had waited to hear some of the statesmen of the House take some thing like a statesmanlike view of the question. He had not intended to enter on a question of miserable legal technicalities, but wanted to be guided in the observations that he might address to the House by those authorities to whom they had long been accustomed to look, and who were not only the guardians of the constitutional law of this country, but were also the guardians of the constitutional liberties of its people. It was with the greatest possible regret he found that none of the gentlemen on the benches beneath him had condescended to favour them with their views on that great question because a great question it was, and a great question he could tell the right hon. gentleman, the First Lord of the Treasury, the people of this country were determined to make of it, (Laughter.) He knew very well that the people would be ready with the language of fair play and fair play, and who had assembled by hundreds of thousands to protest against the injustice of the late trial did not deserve to be branded as an ignorant, deluded and infatuated multitude, or to be treated as a contemptible rabble. He (Dr. Kenealy) had a great deal of the bad language used on the Tichborn side, but it appeared to him that the language used on the other side both in that House and elsewhere was quite as bad. (Cheers.) The Lord of the Treasury seemed to him to be leading the House he did not say into a ditch but into a dilemma. The right hon. gentleman wanted that particular petition to be rejected because the hon. and gallant member for South Essex was not prepared to bring in a bill to-night, and any hon. member might get up to-morrow to present a similar petition, and say he was prepared to support it; and then how absurd and ridiculous would be the resolution they had passed. Another answer would be seen to be gained by passing it. The right hon. gentleman had produced a number of precedents which the hon. bart. the member for Chelsea had shown to be nothing but cobwebs. He spoke under correction, not having had the advantage of looking for himself at the precedents which the right hon. gentleman had cited; but he believed there was not a single instance to be found where a prayer for the removal of a Judge on grounds set forth in a petition had been rejected by this House. It was a great pity it had seemed expedient to the right hon. gentleman that they should discuss a petition of which they were ignorant ("No.") Some gentlemen professed to have read portions or the whole of the petition; but the great majority of the House, as it appeared to him, were ignorant of the language and complaint of the petition. Why not let it be read from the table? Did the right hon. gentleman want to shirk the question? 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Mr. Macdonald thought that as inflammatory statements tending to bring the Judges and Juries of the land into contempt had been made and circulated broadcast through the country, those who had given currency to them, having now the opportunity of substantiating those statements on the floor of that House ought to rise in their place that night and do so if they could, or ever afterwards keep silent. (Cheers.) His right hon. friend, however, did not propose to come to a division, as that House was the place for the meanest in the land to come for redress.

Dr. Kenealy said he had not intended to present himself at that hour, but had waited to hear some of the statesmen of the House take some thing like a statesmanlike view of the question. He had not intended to enter on a question of miserable legal technicalities, but wanted to be guided in the observations that he might address to the House by those authorities to whom they had long been accustomed to look, and who were not only the guardians of the constitutional law of this country, but were also the guardians of the constitutional liberties of its people. It was with the greatest possible regret he found that none of the gentlemen on the benches beneath him had condescended to favour them with their views on that great question because a great question it was, and a great question he could tell the right hon. gentleman, the First Lord of the Treasury, the people of this country were determined to make of it, (Laughter.) He knew very well that the people would be ready with the language of fair play and fair play, and who had assembled by hundreds of thousands to protest against the injustice of the late trial did not deserve to be branded as an ignorant, deluded and infatuated multitude, or to be treated as a contemptible rabble. He (Dr. Kenealy) had a great deal of the bad language used on the Tichborn side, but it appeared to him that the language used on the other side both in that House and elsewhere was quite as bad. (Cheers.) The Lord of the Treasury seemed to him to be leading the House he did not say into a ditch but into a dilemma. The right hon. gentleman wanted that particular petition to be rejected because the hon. and gallant member for South Essex was not prepared to bring in a bill to-night, and any hon. member might get up to-morrow to present a similar petition, and say he was prepared to support it; and then how absurd and ridiculous would be the resolution they had passed. Another answer would be seen to be gained by passing it. The right hon. gentleman had produced a number of precedents which the hon. bart. the member for Chelsea had shown to be nothing but cobwebs. He spoke under correction, not having had the advantage of looking for himself at the precedents which the right hon. gentleman had cited; but he believed there was not a single instance to be found where a prayer for the removal of a Judge on grounds set forth in a petition had been rejected by this House. It was a great pity it had seemed expedient to the right hon. gentleman that they should discuss a petition of which they were ignorant ("No.") Some gentlemen professed to have read portions or the whole of the petition; but the great majority of the House, as it appeared to him, were ignorant of the language and complaint of the petition. Why not let it be read from the table? Did the right hon. gentleman want to shirk the question? He was inclined to think so if there were statements referred to in it which were said to have been made by right hon. and hon. gentlemen in that House. He did not know whether those right hon. and hon. gentlemen were now present; but if they were not, they might have the disadvantage of hearing whether they were prepared to deny on their honour as gentlemen and in the presence of Parliament that those allegations were true. In not having the petition read the right hon. gentleman was, I believe, is my hon. friend the member for the County of Essex, announces that he is prepared, having presented that petition, to ask the opinion of the House upon its contents, I should not, so far as I have gone, oppose the receipt of that petition. The next point to which I have to call the attention of the House is, in my opinion, of a much more serious character. I refer to the second portion and the second prayer of this petition. It is said that a British jury ought not to allow his honour to rest under the suspicion raised by those petitions. He was glad to see an altered tone in the House in respect to the right of petition. It was notorious that in the most eminent instance of modern times that House challenging the right of petition because the petitioners complained of injustice and unfairness in a trial, and he said those statements deserved impeachment because they were a violation of the law of England and the constitutional right of every Englishman. There were two Statutes which guaranteed the right to the removal of Judges for misbehaviour on an address from the Houses of Parliament. But how was the misbehaviour to be brought to the knowledge of that House except by petition? He wanted to know before whom a complaint of corruption or dishonesty on the part of a Judge could be brought if not before the great Council of the Nation, the House of Commons. The petition as that maintained by the right hon. gentleman would not b

would soon find that although he might have a certain following now and receive cheers at public meetings, there was nothing that the English people liked so much as a man to have the courage of his opinions. (Hear.) Sooner or later he would find that those who crowded round him now would be the first to denounce his conduct if feeling half what he had said he felt about three of the Judges of the land and other distinguished people he lost a single day—nay, a single hour—in bringing forward those charges in the best of all tribunals, where they could be supported or refuted—the HOUSE OF COMMONS. (Cheers.)

Sir W. LAWSON, who rose amid loud cries of "withdraw," observed that if he withdrew his amendment he would not thereby save the House the trouble of dividing, as his hon. friend the member for Leicester was determined to divide the House.

The Speaker, before putting the question, said,—It is for the House, and not for me, to determine whether this petition should lie upon the table and thus become one of the permanent records of the House. The House has always maintained the undoubted Constitutional right of the people to complain of grievances and to pray for redress; but that right may be abused, and the question for the consideration of the House now is whether the petitioners in the present case have or have not abused the right of petitioning which they undoubtedly possess. With respect to the petition, so far as it relates to myself, with the permission of the House, I decline to take any notice of it (cheers), because I am wholly indifferent to such attacks so long as I enjoy the confidence and approval of this House. (Loud cheers.)

The question was then put.

The House divided on the question—that the question be now put—when there appeared—

Ayes 391
Noes 11
Majority ... ... —380

Mr. Disraeli's motion was then put and carried.

CARDINAL MANNING AT CANTERBURY.

(Daily Telegraph.)

THE first public act of the new English Cardinal has been, on the forty-sixth anniversary of Catholic Emancipation, to open that Church of St. Thomas, at Canterbury, whereof there was much talk during last autumn's trip to Pontigny, which by some was called a Pilgrimage, and by others—neither irreverently nor ill-naturedly, though perhaps with a trifle too much of hard fact—a Cook's Excursion. In the heart of the most thoroughly Catholic and central part of France, in the smiling rustic Chablis country, that is to say—amid whose forests, farms and vineyards stand, and have stood for many hundreds of years, monasteries, convents, and cathedrals enough one would suppose, for the spiritual wants of a population thrice as numerous—"Cantorbery" is a most familiar name. On the outskirts of a dense wood, where the truffle hides its lowly head, and the lusty *sanglier* is fair game for the peasant sportsman as well as for his lord—at the entrance of an exceedingly picturesque and primitive village, whose poorest auberge will afford a dinner for which the London epicure not possessed of the purse of Fortunatus may sigh in vain—stands the magnificent Abbey Church of Saint Edmund. There is the golden shrine of that Archbishop of Canterbury whose mortal remains, marvellously and, as some assert, miraculously preserved from corruption, may be seen through open bars, like the Regalia in the Tower of London. The lame, the halt, the blind, the troubled in spirit or body, come to that shrine at the back of the high altar, and find, or believe they find, relief. It is the land of faith as well as of fatness. The simple people seem to hold with the Friar of Orders Grey in the old song that he who lives a good life must needs live well, and *vice versâ*. When the pilgrims from England and the sister isle embarked under the guidance of the experienced Mr. Spiller for that peaceful, plentiful, and faithful spot on the border of Burgundy, they had Canterbury, in their minds. They kept Canterbury, Saint Edmund, and Saint Thomas still before them even when their faces were turned to Pontigny; and they passed from hand to hand a printed appeal for brotherly help in the completion of Canterbury New Church. "After Rome itself," they were told, "no city or place in the world has the claim upon the veneration and regard of English Catholics which Canterbury has. The birthplace of the faith of Rome in Saxon England; of monks and missionaries who went forth to plant that faith throughout the kingdom, which is ours at this day to enjoy in its original purity, the home in life and the grave at death of the holy Augustine and his devout associates; the see of our great Archbishop St. Thomas, who shed his blood in defence of the Church; all these is Canterbury."

In spring weather so bright and genial as almost but for the keen east wind, to recall that glorious autumn week in sunny France, Catholics from all parts of the kingdom met yesterday (April 13) to withness the ceremony of opening that same church concerning which the Archbishop of Westminster spoke in the course of his sermonin the Abbey Church of St. Edmund. Canterbury itself just now, does not contain many followers of the Church of Rome. There are at the most, we believe, from a hundred and fifty to two hundred of that communion in the city of the English Archbishopric. But a contrary, if not a cordial, welcome was given to Cardinal Manning when he made his entry from the railway station in a carriage drawn by four horses. The new Church of St. Thomas, which he had come to open—not to consecrate—is in the Burgate, which is in the very heart of the Town. Carlingy, for the fact had no root in any intention, the church covers the site of an old place of Catholic worship and still more curiously there is an open space in front which has been cleared by the demolition of an old Protestant parish church, that of St. Mary Magdalene, and which can neither be legally sold to the Catholics nor yet built upon. It will be neatly laid out and preserved as an ornamental plot with smooth grass perennial shrubs, and summer flowers. The church itself is benefited in appearance from the thoroughfare which runs parallel with the High-street, has been solidly built by Mr. John Green Hall, an architect residing in Canterbury. His design is well adapted to the purpose of completing in the simplest form an edifice which may yet be the subject of continued embellishment. This, no doubt, was the spirit, artistically speaking, in which all the early Gothic churches were built. Their useful objects were first secured; and the labour of decoration—truly a labour of love—was carried on for years and years, till every plain surface was covered with traceries. Mr. Hill's church is in early decorated style, the corbels and bosses being left in square rough-hewn blocks, so that pious benefactors may contribute to the gradual completion of ornamental details. The interior is roofed with pitch-pine simply, but with a grace of form that well surmounts the stonework of the nave, and west aisle, and sanctuary. About 450 persons can be seated with comfort but yesterday, when the church was crowded to excess, there must have been nearly six hundred within the walls. There are two side chapels; one on the east, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the other on the west to Saint Joseph. There are also a private chantry chapel and two confessionals, with sacristies, a baptistry, and an organ-loft, which last is placed over the end of the nave, facing the altar. The traceries of the windows are mainly geometrical; and the filling-in is with diamond-shaped panes of colourless glass, which we may be sure will only give place to such work of the stainer as is worthy to be employed in ornamenting a religious building. The bad period of art is happily past for admitting to a share in ecclesiastical decoration such monstrous incongruities as those productions of the year 1849 which disfigure Canterbury Cathedral, and injure, by the vehemence of their flaring "pot-colours" the noble old windows of the transepts. The final piece of mason's work in the new church was done early yesterday morning by Mr. Thomas Orr, the ecclesiastical decorator, who has been engaged to beautify the altar and one of the chapels with brasses and mosaics, and who has begun in a most promising manner. When this careful and zealous artist had performed the task allotted to him for the day, Bishop Weathers, coadjutor Bishop, entered the church an hour before the time named for Pontifical High Mass, attended by his priest and a deacon, and sprinkled every part of the building with holy water, as a quasi-consecration; for, be it observed, the church of Saint Thomas of Canterbury cannot be regularly consecrated while it remains in debt. Bishop Weathers yesterday represented his friend Dr. Danell, of Southwark, who was to have performed mass, but who is confined to his bed by illness. Other absences, few but important, have to be noted. Cardinal Cullen was one of the dignitaries prevented from attending; and the Bishop of Shrewsbury is still indisposed. Two French Archbishops were expected; and the presence of one of them, the Archbishop of Rheims, would have been specially hailed by Catholics of an historical turn as a propitious and interesting incident of the day. When, some years after the murder of Thomas à Becket, his bones, hurriedly buried in the crypt, were transferred—the preferable term, we believe, is "translated"—from their temporary resting-place, to the east end of the Cathedral an Archbishop of Rheims was one of the prominent figures in a solemnly gorgeous ceremonial. Therefore, his modern successor in the see was looked for anxiously at the opening of the new church dedicated to the Saint and Martyr.

To Protestants it may be a novel information that Canterbury is, speaking from the Roman Catholic point of view, in the diocese of Southwark; but so it is; and hence the expectation that Bishop Danell would preside at the Pontifical High Mass yesterday. That his place was filled by the next in dignity, Coadjutor Bishop Weathers is a circumstance which has already been explained. The music of the mass was that of Hullah, in B flat; and the choir, mainly drawn from St. George's, Southwark, was led by Canon Crookall, Vicar General of the Diocese, by whom the offertory piece was composed. Among the clergy were Monsignors Patterson, Capel, and Virtue; the Hon. and Very Reverend Dr. Talbot, the Mitred Abbot of St. Bernard, four Abbots of the Benedictine Order; the Bishop of Amycla; the new Bishop of Nottingham, Dr. Bagshaw—one of the two Bishops who supported the Cardinal on each side throughout the Mass; Dr. Amherst, Bishop of Northampton; Dr. O'Reilly, Bishop of Liverpool; Canon Drinkwater, Canon O'Sullivan, and the Rev. Richard Power, the parish priest, to whose exertions the foundation and erection of the new church are, it may be said, chiefly indebted. The list of laity comprised the Duke of Norfolk and his two sisters, the Ladies Howard, the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Gainsborough, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir George Bowyer, M. P., Mr. Owen Lewis, M. P., Sir Charles Clifford, Captain Cooper, R.N., Mr. Wegg Prosser, Mr. Silk, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Langdale, and Mr. Charles Zobiski Stuart. The names of several ladies who have taken warm interest in the erection of the new church might be added, not the least among them being Miss Hales, of Canterbury.

A sermon, preached by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, was heard with deep attention. His Eminence, wearing the mitre and robes, and holding the silver crosier, stood in front of the sanctuary, supported on either side by two bishops. He gave his text from the 4th chapter of Galatians, "Jerusalem which is above is free." Why, he asked, were they met there that day? It was to do honour to one whose name was misrepresented in history, and[again in the new-

papers of our time; one of whom it has been said that he held in hostility the Holy See, and whose life and career have been as much discredited during the last 300 years as they were loved and venerated for the previous 400 years by the people of England, whose champion Saint Thomas was. He was the champion both of the Church's and of the people's liberty; for the two are one. No other power than the Church has the right to say to a man, You must believe this, or You must believe that; and the people are sure to be enslaved where the Church is not free. The Church's freedom, Cardinal Manning declared, consists in three things: Freedom to teach, freedom to excommunicate, and freedom of appeal. The supreme power of spiritual legislation, he contended, includes a power of selection in which no man has a right to intervene. He showed how the liberties of the Church of Christ became the laws of England; were recognised in her councils and in her Parliaments; laid the foundations of her monarchy; and to Saxon, and Danish, and Norman king in turn prescribed the oath to maintain the freedom of the people. History—which he designated as a collection of nursery tales, if he were not, indeed, to designate it as a persistent falsifier or perverter of the truth—history had represented Thomas of Canterbury as a traitor to the laws of England. Who better knew those laws than the High Chancellor of England? He warned King Henry not to put this charge of the archbishopric upon him—that from the moment of his assuming it they must cease to be friends. Laws and customs, said Cardinal Manning, were ever at variance. Bribery is no law of England; but it has been a prevailing custom. The liberties of election, excommunication, and appeal were vested in the Church by laws. The Royal custom was the choice of unworthy courtiers and favourites. Every bishopric within the King's reach was given to some creature of his Court; no excommunication of the King's servants was allowed; there was to be no appeal but to the King. Having recapitulated the incidents of A'Becket's history, having told in eloquent language the story of his death, and having drawn a touching picture of the pilgrims marching to his shrine through the Weald of Sussex and Holmesdale, his Eminence said the cause of Saint Thomas is the cause of the Church this moment in Germany; as he refused so now the bishops are refusing unconditional obedience to laws which are not laws, but are only customs; and *mutatis mutandis*, the cause of the Pope in Italy is that of the German bishops. The free people of Europe are ranging themselves, unconsciously, it may be, round the Supreme Head of the Church, when they withstand the invasion of their liberties and their conscience. Having thus drawn his discourse to an end, the Cardinal returned to his throne, and the mass proceeded. On its conclusion—at about two o'clock—the congregation dispersed; and shortly afterwards a great number of the body reassembled at a luncheon in the Music-hall, the *menu* of which would not have discredited the generally superior gastronomy of Catholic countries. The chair was taken by the Duke of Norfolk; but, before his Grace entered the spacious room, Cardinal Manning's appearance was greeted by shouts of congratulatory applause and the loud clapping of hands. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, wearing the chain which, it is said, O'Connell wore when he held the same office, likewise received a flattering welcome. By-the-bye, it should be mentioned as an accidental and unavoidable anomaly, that his lordship wore, appended to that same chain, a gold medallion of the circumference of a muffin, on which, plain to all eyes, unless those of Catholics can be blind on occasion, was embossed the well-known profile of William III.

After grace had been said, the Victoria soup, the vol-au-vent à la Financière, the crepinettes aux truffes, the saute de poularde à la Marengo, the nougats parisiens, the éclairs à la frangipane et vanille, and the other dainties, were discussed; and then the speeches began. His Grace the chairman deprecated prolixity, and set a good example by the terseness of the terms in which he proposed the toast of his Holiness the Pope. With shrewd deprecation of any possible protest against this not yet customary precedence of honours at an English table, somebody observed that among Protestants the toast is Church and State, not State and Church. So, among Catholics, perchance deference to the tiara precedes loyalty to the Crown. However this may be, it is pleasing to record that when, in her turn, Queen Victoria came to be recognised, the cheers that broke from the lips and hearts of up-standing Catholics echoed again and again through the hall. Scarcely less demonstrative was the tribute of popularity paid to the Princess of Wales and Princess of Teck, Duke of Norfolk then came more particularly to the business of the meeting when he gave the health of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, the fact of whose first public appearance taking place in Canterbury, since the honour conferred on him by the Pope, his Grace regarded as a happy coincidence. In reply to the Duke's speech, and in acknowledgment of the assembly's enthusiastic reception of it and of the toast, Cardinal Manning spoke in most felicitous language. He regretted the absence of the Bishop of Southwark, and he concluded by proposing the health of the Rev. Father Power. This gentleman, in responding, really made the most successful and telling speech of the day, though its effect was little more than to represent the condition of the new church as one of great indebtedness. It will cost £6,600, which is considerably over the estimate, £1,000 having been sunk in a troublesome foundation. Of the total amount required, considerably less than half has been received. In fact the sum of £3,800 is wanted. After Father Power's speech, his Eminence the Cardinal proposed the Lord Mayor of Dublin, whose reply was characterised by excellent humour as well as by hearty loyalty. Bishop Amherst then proposed the visitors; and finally Cardinal Manning gave the health of the Duke of Norfolk. On leaving the hall the Cardinal was closely beset by the faithful, eager to kiss his hand; which act, being in every case accompanied by kneeling, led to some obstruction on the staircase. When the lower hall was reached his Eminence gave a kind interview to three non-commissioned officers of the Royal Irish, who went away in high delight at the notice they had received.

In the interval between the *déjeuner* and the evening service, at which the sermon was to be preached by Monsignor Capel, the Cardinal Archbishop and others of the Catholic gathering visited the tomb of St. Thomas à Becket in the Cathedral. At the last minute of a Catholic visitor remaining in Canterbury, the beauty of the weather increased; and a glorious sunset closed a day which, to everybody concerned in its doings, will be one to be remembered with gratification.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."—APRIL 17.

Jewell's Apology.—Paste.

The Best Military Drawing.—Drawing your pay.

The Julian Era.—A Roman theatrical paper.

What the Gaekwar does not see.—All the fun of the Phayre.

An Ugly Synonym.—The Daily News.—Another frightful Railway Accident!

PUNCH, A MARTYR.

"O, I say, I've such a capital story for you. My little niece, only two years old——"

"A PARTHIAN SHAFT."

Cook—"Now, I'm a leavin' of yer, M'um, I may as well tell yer as the key o' the kitching-door fits your store-room!"

A DEAD-LINGUIST'S REASON FOR CREMATION.

It is the method which leaves nothing of the dead but their bones, and so fulfils the old and well approved maxim, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*"

SAD RESULTS OF WIND, SERING, AND WEATHER.

A "Sufferer," reduced to idiotcy by the East wind, writes to ask whether the *barmy* breezes (so often spoken of by the poets) blow from the (y) east?

Another "Sufferer" with the same sad results from the chamber-music mania of the moment, asks, by the same post, the difference between a tuning-fork and a *pitch-fork*?

COLD WITHOUT.

Gracious Heavens, Doctor! do you mean to tell me that I must do without stimulants altogether?"

"Certainly. If by any chance you should feel a sinking between your meals, I don't object to a—to a——"

"Yes!—yes!——"

"Wineglassful of cold water, you know!"

CLERICAL REPRESENTATION.

Female suffrage, nothwithstanding that the Premier votes for it, remains an open question. Yet the Female Disabilities Removal Bill, though not a Government Measure, must always be a Ministerial one. If women had votes, would they not, with very few exceptions, vote for the nominees of their Clergy? What a triumph, therefore, their enfranchisement would be for Ministers of all denominations!

"A SHOT FROM A STERN-CHASER."

Mistress. "Did you 'make it up' with Mrs. Tarrygon" (this was the cook, who had been very unpopular downstairs, and had left to be married to a flourishing greengrocer in the neighbourhood) "before she went Jane?"

Lady's Maid. "O, yes, 'M, we parted quite friendly M'um, but I says to her, I says, jest as she was a gettin' into the cab, 'ealth and 'appiness, I wish yer, Mrs. Tarrygon,' I says, 'but I should 'a thought as Mr Brockley might 'a chose a younger and a better-lookin' woman,' I says!!!"

FIST, KNIFE, AND BOOTS.

Mr. Justice Brett, the other day, at the Central Criminal Court, sentenced two youths for manslaughter one of them to fifteen, the other to ten years' penal servitude. The next day he sentenced six young men, also for manslaughter, four oth em to one week's, and two to three days' imprisonment. Manslaughter had been committed in the former case with a knife in a desperate affray had resulted in the latter from the normal use of the fists in a fair fight. It may be hoped that Judge Brett's discrimination between these cases of manslaughter will not only tend to abate the use of the knife among the coarser classes in the adjustment of their differences, but also the use of the heavy hob-nailed boots. Kicking people, even men, when they are down, is a practice of which much more is heard in these "fair, well-spoken days," than there used to be during the brutal and demoralising era of pugilism.

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Invested Capital, accumulated assets .....Rs. 9,577,090
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LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
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E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. — Charles Pollock, Esq.
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AGENTS—MESSRS. Corbet & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, in present circumstances, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses upon the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without entering into rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, could possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated for the Bombay Life Assurance Institution, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring £9,717,599-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,999,449-12- 0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1873 were... ... £967,709- 2- 5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than those to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Company, and all Policies are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.:
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on Non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium having become due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.
Rates, Features, and Conditions that cannot be obtained from any other Company in India.
Particularly favourable for Military men.
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THE POSITIVE
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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.
CHIEF OFFICES:—85, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.
THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY-HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.
THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
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OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY
FOR THE TIME BEING.
BANKERS:
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SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PHILP.
ACTING MEDICAL REFEREE:
DR. J. TEMPERLEY GRAY.
Who will examine Applicants at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, from 9-3 to 11 A.M., daily, and at the Office of the Company, from 1-30 P.M., daily.
AUDITOR:
T. LIDBETTER, Esq.
AGENT:
J. SCOTT.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.
This Company has passed the probationary period of development, and has now become a well established Office, doing a larger business than was ever before transacted in the same period of time by any other Life Assurance Institution, and on the 31st December 1874, possessed a current annual premium income of over £50,000.
THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY IS—
How can I Assure my life with a certainty of the policy being paid at death.
THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE—
Only let the nett premiums be reserved and invested at compound interest, exclusively to meet claims under policies, and the fund will so rapidly and enormously accumulate as to make the provision for payment as certain as is death itself.
AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS:
"To make the system of Life Assurance complete, it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a trading company for profit to shareholders than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and husband the premiums till such time as, by the discharge of the member's claim, the trust is ended as far as such member is concerned. To this end it should be enacted that every office shall each year put apart in a 'Trust Fund' a proper proportion of its annual premiums, to meet assurance risks and claims only, and not to be touched in any way for expenses; which, if need be, would come out of the shareholders' capital. The Trustees of the Fund would take care that it is prudentively invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest consistent with safety."
This is exactly the system adopted by the "Positive," the entire nett premiums being invested at compound interest in trust for policy-holders, and hypothecated exclusively for the purpose of paying claims under policies. The investments are made, in England, in Consols yielding interest at the rate of about 3¼ per cent. per annum; in India, in Indian Government Securities, yielding about 4 per cent.; in Canadian Dominion Stock, yielding fully 5 per cent.
POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE "POSITIVE" HAVE THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SECURITY:
1. The Guarantee Fund of over £51,000 Consols (one-fifth of the paid-up capital).
2. The Nett Premiums invested at compound interest as above.
3. The Capital and other Property of the Company.
THE POLICY-HOLDERS' FUNDS AMOUNTED, ON THE 31st OCTOBER, 1874, TO OVER £125,000.
(Accumulated since commencement of Life business in 1872.)
PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO
J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.
Bombay, 12th April 1875.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.
TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.:
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D. — William Forbes Skene, Esq.
William Hunmes, Esq. — W.S., LL.D.
Charles Harrison, Esq. — Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. — William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq. — The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,
Richard Nugent, Esq. — Secretary.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.
The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.
The high security and economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No, abour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Residence in European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents
Bombay.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,788,000.
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ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER:
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T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £185,527, being